Sniper and Anti-materiel Rifle Threat

- Summary: Sniper rifles in 7.62 mm have been used by all armies for many years. The accepted U.S. definition of sniper is a "highly skilled military marksman detailed to spot and pick off enemy troops from a concealed position." Most of these weapons have limited armor penetration ability (lightly armored vehicles). More recently sniper rifles in 12.7 mm (.50 cal) and above have proliferated to the point that any U.S. force is likely to encounter them in every combat environment. Within the past ten years another trend is to equip armies with anti-materiel rifles (a.k.a. hand cannons) generally in 14.5 to 20 mm. Some of these were designed not to destroy a vehicle but to neutralize a specific capability mounted externally on the vehicle (see Croatia's RT-20 below).
- 7.62 mm (.308 cal). The representative rifle in this caliber is the widely proliferated 7.62x54R SVD (Russian and clones). It can penetrate lightly armored vehicles (10 mm @ 200 m).
- 12.7 mm (.50 cal) Sniper/anti-materiel rifles. These rifles are integral to any modern battlefield. Although generally categorized as sniper rifles (and capable of being used against personnel), they are generally employed as anti-materiel rifles. The most widely proliferated of these rifles, whether labelled as a sniper or anti-materiel rifle, is the U.S. Barrett M82A1/M95 .50 cal semi-automatic rifle, followed by the Croatian MACS M2-1/M3 (12.7-mm bolt action), then the Russian V-94 (12.7-mm semi-auto). The Barrett M82A1 is employed by all U.S. military forces as well as 27 other countries including Belgium, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, and UK. The Saboted Light Armor Penetrator (SLAP) round fired from the M82A1 can penetrate 19 mm (.75 in) of armor @ 1,500 m. It can also fire a multi-purpose round (See M82A1 data sheet). Approximately 25 variants of 12.7-mm sniper/anti-materiel rifles are available.
- Larger-caliber Anti-materiel Rifles (14.5 to 20-mm). A trend during the past ten years has been towards larger-caliber anti-materiel rifles. Although several are manufactured, the Croatian RT20 20-mm "hand cannon" is the most prevalent (range 1,800 m). It can fire either HE or API. The RT20 was developed primarily to penetrate the armored casing around the thermal sight head on M84 tanks (a 20-mm round was the smallest caliber that could penetrate the casing). During the war in the former Yugoslavia, M84s were frequently deployed to detect Croatian infantry moving at night, so a method of removing their night-vision capability was found with this RT20 "hand cannon".

Other anti-materiel rifles readily available are:

South African NTW 20-mm (range 1,500 m) NTW 14.5-mm (range 2,300 m) Hungary Gepard M3 14.5-mm (range 1,000 m) Austria Steyr IWS 2000 15.2-mm (range 1,000 m) Worldwide Equipment Guide 7 Nov 2000

Russian 7.62-mm Sniper Rifle SVD

Ammunition Types	Typical Combat Load
7.62-mm cartridge Light Ball Heavy Ball Sniper Enhanced Penetration AP-I Tracer	40

SYSTEM

Alternative Designations: Dragunov

Date of Introduction: 1967 **Proliferation:** Widespread

Description:

Weight (kg):

Loaded (with magazine): 4.5 Empty (w/o magazine): 4.3

Length (mm):
Overall: 1,230
With Bayonet: 1,370
Barrel: 620
Rate of Fire (rd/min): 30

Operation: Gas

Feed: 10-rd detachable box magazine (15-rd available for the SVD-

S)

Fire Mode: Semi-automatic only

SIGHTS

Name: PSO-1

Type: Infrared detection capability for night firing

Magnification: 4x Field of View (°): 6

Night Sights Available: Yes. NSPU-3. The NSPU-3 increases accuracy to 1,000 m at night or during poor visibility.

Sighting Range (m): 1,300

VARIANTS

SVD-S: Folding stock, 15-rd magazine **SVU:** Bullpup (trigger forward of magazine)

OTs-03AS: SVU w/PSO-1 sight. 6V1: SVD with PSO-1 sight.

6V1-N3: SVD with NSPU-3 night sight.

AMMUNITION

Name: Sniper (7N14)

Caliber/length: 7.62x54R-mm rimmed

Type: Steel core Range (m):

Maximum: 3,800 With Scope: 1,300 Without Scope: 800 Armor Penetration: INA Muzzle Velocity (m/s): 823

Name: 7N13

Caliber/length: 7.62x54R-mm rimmed

Type: Enhanced penetration

Range (m): Sighting: 2,000

Armor Penetration (mm): INA. (Effective against lightly armored vehi-

cles and crews.)

Muzzle Velocity (m/s): INA

Name: B-32

Caliber/length: 7.62x54R-mm rimmed

Type: AP-I Range (m): Sighting: 2,000

Armor Penetration: 10-mm @ 200 m

Muzzle Velocity (m/s): 808

Name: T-46

Caliber/length: 7.62x54R-mm rimmed

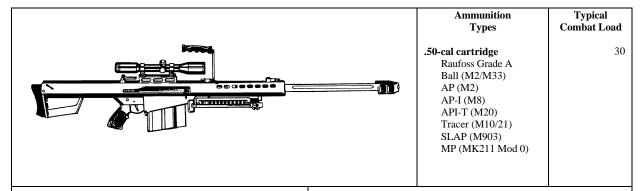
Type: Tracer

Range of Trace (m): 1,200 Muzzle Velocity (m/s): 798

NOTES

The bolt mechanism and gas recovery system of the SVD are similar to those of the AK and AKM. The 7.62x54-mm rimmed cartridge of the SVD is not interchangeable with the 7.62x39-mm rimless round of the AK-47/AKM. The SVD performs best when using target grade ammunition, however standard (PKM/PKT) 7.62x54-mm rimmed rounds may also be fired. One squad in each OPFOR mechanized infantry platoon has an SVD. The platoon leader and sniper normally ride in the first squad vehicle. While the sniper has received centralized training on the SVD he also has an assault rifle (usually AKS-74U) for normal combat. His SVD is carried in the IFV/APC for those instances when he acts as a sniper.

United States M82A1A .50-cal Anti-Materiel Rifle



SYSTEM

Alternative Designations: None **Date of Introduction:** Early 1980s **Proliferation:** Widespread (27+)

Description: Weight (kg):

Empty (w/o magazine): 14.75

Length (mm):
Overall: 1,448
Barrel: 736
Operation: Recoil

Feed: 10-rd detachable box magazine Fire Mode: Semi-automatic only

SIGHTS

Name: Unertl

Type: Optical (matches trajectory of .50-cal Raufoss Grade A)

Magnification: 10x

Name: Swarovski

Type: Optical (with ranging reticle)

Magnification: 10x42

Night Sights Available: yes

AMMUNITION

Name: Raufoss Grade A (match)(DODIC A606) (USMC) Caliber/length: .50-cal BMG/12.7-mm x 99-m (NATO)

Type: Standard operating round Range (m) (equipment-size targets): Maximum (w/scope): 1,800 Muzzle Velocity (m/s): 854 Name: MP NM140 (Nammo) MK211 Mod 0

Caliber/length: .50-cal BMG/12.7-mm x 99-m (NATO)

Type: Multipurpose

Range (m) (equipment-size targets):

Maximum (w/scope): 1,800

Armor Penetration: 11 mm @45° @1,000 m Fragmentation: 20 fragments after hitting 2 mm steel

Incendiary Effect: Ignition of JP4 and JP8

Accuracy: <15 cm @ 550 m Muzzle Velocity (m/s): 915

Name: AP-S NM173 (Nammo)

Caliber/length: .50-cal BMG/12.7-mm x 99-m (NATO)

Type: Armor piercing

Range (m) (equipment-size targets): Maximum (w/scope): 1,800

Armor Penetration: 11 mm @30° @1,500 m

Accuracy: <15 cm @ 550 m Muzzle Velocity (m/s): 915

Name: M903 (Olin)

Caliber/length: .50 cal BMG/12.7-mm x 99-m (NATO)

Type: Saboted Light Armor Penetrator (SLAP) (actual bullet is

tungsten .30 inch penetrator wrapped in a .50-cal plastic sabot)

Range (m) (equipment-size targets): Maximum (w/scope): 1,500

Armor Penetration: 19 mm (.75 in) @1,500 m

Accuracy: INA

Muzzle Velocity (m/s): 1,014

VARIANTS

Model 95: Bullpup bolt action, 5-round magazine

NOTES

The M82A1A provides maneuver commanders with the tactical option of employing snipers with an anti-materiel weapon to augment present 7.62-mm anti-personnel sniper rifles. Recoil equals 7.62x51-mm levels. The USMC uses Raufoss Grade A ammunition, but the rifle is capable of firing any standard 12.7x99-mm Browning machinegun ammunition.